

## The Famous Tea Producing Area Distribution Characteristics and the Forming Reasons in Bashu Region in Tang and the Five Dynasties

PU Yingqiu<sup>[a],\*</sup>

<sup>[a]</sup>School of History and Culture, Southwest University, Chongqing, China.

\*Corresponding author.

Received 24 August 2014; accepted 5 November 2014  
Published online 26 November 2014

### Abstract

The Tang Dynasty is a landmark period of Chinese tea industry development. The custom of drinking tea in the Tang Dynasty promoted the development of tea industry, improved tea quality, and generated many famous kinds of tea. The Bashu region is the earliest tea-drinking and tea producing area. In the era of Tang and the Five Dynasties, based on the development of previous dynasties, the tea industry in Bashu region gained full speed growth. The tea producing area expanded, tea quality was improved, and some famous types of Bashu tea represented by Mengding tea appeared. In the period of the Tang and the Five Dynasties, the distribution of famous kinds of tea in Bashu region has its own characteristics and the cultivation of the famous kinds of tea was related to various elements. This paper starts with the introduction of the distribution of the famous tea of Bashu region, and discusses the characteristics and its forming reasons.

**Key words:** Tang and the five dynasties; Bashu region; Famous tea; Characteristics; Reasons

Pu, Y. Q. (2014). The Famous Tea Producing Area Distribution Characteristics and the Forming Reasons in Bashu Region in Tang and the Five Dynasties. *Higher Education of Social Science*, 7(3), 180-185. Available from: URL: <http://www.cscanada.net/index.php/hess/article/view/5993>  
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3968/5993>

### INTRODUCTION

There are a lot of researches in the famous tea of Bashu region in Tang and the Five Dynasties, however, most

of them focus on the geographical distribution of the famous tea and pay very little attention to its distribution characteristics and forming reasons. Thus, there is a great need for us to further discuss and explore the distribution characteristics and forming reasons for the famous tea of Bashu region in Tang and the Five Dynasties. Studying the distribution characteristics and forming reasons for the famous tea is helpful for us to get a clear understanding of the position and role of the tea industry of Bashu region during the history, and is also helpful to improve tea quality in current Bashu region. Therefore, this paper thinks it is necessary to give further discussions on the distribution characteristics and forming reasons for the famous tea in Bashu region.

### 1. THE DISTRIBUTION STATUS OF THE FAMOUS TEA IN BASHU REGION IN TANG AND THE FIVE DYNASTIES

The Bashu region is the first tea planting and tea drinking area in China and the world. From Pre Qin Dynasty to the Han Dynasty, there are records of Bashu region's tea planting and tea drinking. In the period of Wei Jin and Southern and Northern Dynasties, the custom of drinking tea in Bashu region was gradually introduced to the south of the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, and then to the Northern areas. In the Tang Dynasty, the custom of drinking tea spread to the entire country. Yu Li in the Tang Dynasty said: "Tea does not have any difference with rice and salt as a kind of food for human. Especially for farmers and villagers, tea is even more important." (Liu, 1975) In the Tang Dynasty, the custom of drinking tea is popular, the function of tea-drinking is not only limited to quench people's thirst or to get rid of tiredness, instead, it became as an elegant culture which is full of color, smell, taste, and poetic illusion. The pursuit for tea of people in the Tang Dynasty no doubt

plays a very important role for improving tea quality. Under such social background, the tea producing area in Bashu region started to pay attention to improve tea quality and therefore cultivated many famous kinds of tea. According to Yu Lu's "The Book of Tea", "Jiannan tea, is the best in Pengzhou, good in Mianzhou and Shuzhou, inferior in Mianzhou, Yazhou, and Luzhou, and the worst in Meizhou and Hanzhou." (Lu, 1986,

p.624) Apparently, Yu Lu made an overall comparison of the tea quality in Bashu region. Sadly, he did not point out what kinds of famous tea were produced by those tea producing areas. In fact, there are various kinds of famous tea in Bashu region in the Tang Dynasty. According to current archive, this paper lists the famous tea in Bashu region in the Tang Dynasty. See the following table:

**Table 1**  
**Producing Area of the Famous Tea in Bashu Region in Tang Dynasty and the Types of Famous Tea**

Administrative region in the Tang dynasty			Current administrative region			Name of the tea	Quality of the tea
Dao	Zhou	County	Province	City	County		
Jiannandao	Yazhou	Mingshan	Sichuan	Yaan	Mingshan	Shu tea	Tea as tribute
Jiannandao	Mianzhou	Longan	Sichuan	Mianyang	Anxian	Qihuo tea	Inferior
Jiannandao	Mianzhou	Xichang	Sichuan	Mianyang	Anxian	Dongchuan tea	Inferior
Jiannandao	Mianzhou	Changming	Sichuan	Mianyang	Jiangyou	Lvchangming tea	Superior
Jiannandao	Mianzhou	Shenquan	Sichuan	Mianyang	Jiangyou	Dongchuan tea	Inferior
Jiannandao	Pengzhou	Jiulong	Sichuan	Chengdu	Pengzhou	Pengkou tea	Superior
Jiannandao	Luzhou	Luzhou	Sichuan	Luzhou	Luxian	Luchuan tea	Inferior
Jiannandao	Shuzhou	Qingcheng	Sichuan	Chengdu	Dujiangyan	Weijiang tea	Inferior
Jiannandao	Shuzhou	Hengyuan	Sichuan	Chengdu	Chongzhou	Niaozui tea	Superior
Jiannandao	Meizhou	Danling	Sichuan	Meishan	Danling	Xueya tea	Worst
Jiannandao	Hanzhou	Mianzhu	Sichuan	Deyang	Mianzhu	Zhaopo tea	Worst
Jiannandao	Qiongzhou	unknown	Sichuan	Chengdu	Qionglai	Zaochun, Huoqian	Superior
Shannandao	Kuizhou	Fengjie	Chongqing		Fengjie	Xiangshan tea	Superior
Shannandao	Kuizhou	Shengshan	Chongqing		Kaixian	Chaling tea	Middle
Qianzhongdao	Qianzhou	Pengshui	Chongqing		Pengshui	Duru tea	Superior

Some of the famous tea in Bashu region in Table 1 were widely known by people in the Tang Dynasty and some even became the tribute. LI Zhao's "Tang Guo Shi Bu 《唐国史补》" said:

the famous tea has many kinds. Mengding Yazhou tea in Jiannan, or called the Xiaofang, or Sanya is the number one. Huzhou's Guzhu Zisun, Dongchuan's Shenquan, Xiaotuan, Changming, and Shoumu, Shanzhou's Bijian, Mingyue, Fangrui, and Zhuyuliao, Fuzhou Fangshan's Luya, Kuizhou's Xiangshan, Jiangling's Nanmu, Hunan's Hengshan, Yuezhu Zihu's Hangao, Chanzhou Yixing's Zisun, Wuzhou's Dongbai, Luzhou's Jiu Rong, Hongzhou Xishan's Bailu, Shouzhou Huoshan's Huangya, and Qizhou's Qimentuanhuang....(Li, 1986)

Among all the famous tea from various places in Tang Dynasty listed by LI Zhao, the "Mengding Yazhou" of Bashu region is said the best of all kinds of famous tea in the entire country and become the tribute. LI Jifu's "Annals of the Yuanhejun" said: "Every year's tribute of tea shall be the Shu region." (Li & He, 1983) Mengding Mountain locates inside the Mingshan County of Yazhou in Jiannandao. "Tai Ping Huan Yu Ji" said: "Mengding Mountain locates 35 kilometers in the West of Mingshan County, its north is Luoshen Mountain, and its south is Yandao County. The top of the Mengding Mountain

receives sunshine every day and the tea produced on the Mountain has special aroma. "Tea Book" said that there are five top mountains among all the mountains and the best mountain is Mengding Mountain which produces the best tea." (Yue, 1980). Afterwards, YANG Ye states in "Shan Fu Jing 《膳夫经》" that Bashu tea is famous for its Mengding tea. Before the Yuanhe period, a batch of fine silk cannot buy half a kilo early spring Mengding tea. People planting Mengding tea have made a lot of money." (Yang, 1988). Thus, we can see that the Mengding tea is very expensive among the famous tea in Tang Dynasty.

In the Tang Dynasty, the famous tea of the Bashu region also reflected by many poems. BAI Juyi from the Tang Dynasty especially loves the Shu tea. His poem "Last Day of Spring" said "Drink a bowl of Green Changming tea when I am thirsty" (Cao, 1986), "Thanks for Dr. LI Liu's New Shu Tea" said "ten leaves of Huoqianchun tea" (Cao, 1986), and "Qing Tea" said "the old friend of tea is the Mengshan tea" (Cao, 1986). The Green Changming tea, Huoqian Tea, and Mengding Tea in the above poems are all the famous tea of the Bashu region at that time. Thus we can see that the Bashu tea is loved by Tang people.

Five Dynasties and Ten States are a separate regime period of history. In the later Tang Dynasty (934), Xichuan governor Meng Zhixiang proclaimed himself emperor in Chengdu with reign title Mingde and named the country as Shu which is called the later Shu. Five dynasties and Ten States periods, the regional scope of Bashu region equals for the most part of Sichuan province now, and includes southeastern of Gansu, South of Shaanxi, and West of Hubei. Under the governance of Emperor Meng, social order was relatively stable and economic gained sustainable development. On the basis of the development of tea industry in the Tang Dynasty, the Bashu region tea

industry made further development. According to the Five Dynasties' Mao Wenxi's record, Bashu region's famous tea producing areas was widened compared with the Tang Dynasty and the quantity of tea increased. Mao Wenxi's "Tea Book's" and "Tai Ping Huan Yu Ji's" records on the Five Dynasties' tea production areas and famous tea varieties in Bashu region are more detailed. Therefore, this research mainly relies on the two books' data and also by referring to other literatures, this research lists the new added famous tea producing areas and tea names in the Five Dynasties and the Ten States in the Bashu region. See below table:

**Table 2**  
**Famous Tea Producing Areas and Famous Tea Distribution in the Five Dynasties**

Administrative regions in the later Shu		Administrative regions now (general scope)			Tea name	Quality
Zhou	County	Province	City	County		
Yazhou	Baizhang	Sichuan	Yaan	Mingshan	Mengding Zisun	Superior
Yazhou	Mingshan	Sichuan	Yaan	Mingshan	Lujun tea	Superior
Pengzhou	Daojiang	Sichuan	Chengdu	Wenjiang	Pengkou tea	Middle
Meizhou	Hongya	Sichuan	Meishan	Hongya	Pianjia tea	Inferior
Meizhou	Changhe	Sichuan	Meishan	Unknown	Chanyi tea	Inferior
Shuzhou	Jinyuan	Sichuan	Leshan	Unknown		
Shuzhou	Hengyuan	Sichuan	Chengdu	Chongzhou	Queshe, Niaozui	Superior
Shuzhou	Qingcheng	Sichuan	Chengdu	Dujiangyan	Qingchengshan tea	Inferior
Fuzhou	Binghua	Chongqing		Nanchuan	Binghua tea	Superior
Fuzhou	Baima	Chongqing		Wulong	Baima tea	middle
Fuzhou	Fuling	Chongqing		Fuling	Sanban tea	worst
Quzhou	Qujiang	Sichuan	Dazhou	Quxian	Bopian	Superior
Zizhou	Dongchuan	Chongqing		Unknown	Shoumu	unknown
Yuzhou	Nanping	Chongqing		Baxian, Kuijiang	Langroushan tea	Tribute

From Table 2 we can see, in the Five dynasties and Ten States periods, the famous tea producing areas and the quantity of famous tea in the Bashu region indeed changed. The tea producing areas have increased, for example, Fuzhou, Quzhou, Zizhou, Yuzhou and etc. and at the same time a series of famous tea appeared. For example, in the Tang Dynasty, literature states Mengding famous tea only have "Shihua" but in the Five Dynasties there are "Zisun", "Lujunya" tea, etc.. Shuzhou is not limited to Niaozui tea, Queshe tea comes out as well. During the period, Yazhou mengding tea not only has high-profile, but also adds a layer of mystery. Mao Wenxi "Tea Book" records:

in Yazhou of the Bashu region, there is a Mending Mountain. There are five tops of the mountain with different tea gardens on it. And the best top of the five is the Shangqing top. In the past, there was an old monk who was sick and old. One day he met an old man on the mountain, the old man told him that the tea on the Shangqing top of the Mengding Mountain can heal diseases. Then the monk built a house on the top and waiting for the tea to sprout around the spring equinox. He did not drink more than

100 g and his disease was healed. Afterwards, he went to town and people saw him thinking that he was only 30 years old. And then he went to the Qingcheng area for visitor then vanished. (Mao, 2010)

Without doubting, in the period of the Five Dynasties, the Mengding tea is recognized as the fairy grass and its function is exaggerated but at the same showed how precious the Mengding tea is.

From the famous tea production areas distribution in Tang and Five Dynasties in Bashu region we can see: Bashu region in the Tang Dynasty does not only have numerous kinds of famous tea, but also produces the royal tribute tea such as the Mengding tea; Bashu region's famous tea is literati's favorite drink at that time; The tea producing areas continue expanding in the Five Dynasties and the varieties became more and more and the influence has been uplifted as well. When tea development of the Bashu region achieves extraordinary boom, the entire area becomes the area with most kinds of famous tea and most influential area.

## 2. THE FAMOUS TEA PRODUCING AREA DISTRIBUTION CHARACTERISTICS IN BASHU REGION IN TANG AND THE FIVE DYNASTIES

From the above analysis on the Producing Area of the Famous Tea in Bashu Region in Tang Dynasty, it is not very difficult for us to find out that there are three obvious characteristics on the famous tea's geographic spatial distribution:

(a) The Longmen mountain area which is formed by Yazhou, Qiongzhou, and Shuzhou has the most abundant species of the famous tea, nearly all kinds of the famous tea in Tang Dynasty in Bashu region could be found in this area. The Longmen Mountain is located in the west side of the Sichuan basin. It is a northeast - southwest mountain as the natural boundary of the Western Sichuan Plateau and the Sichuan Basin. It is vertically connected with the Qionglai Mountain. Longmen mountains stretch from its northeast end in Sichuan-Shanxi-Gansu boundary to the southwest in Sichuan Luding. Its tectonic belt is about more than 500 km long, about 30-70 km wide, across Yaan, Ganzi and Aba, Chengdu, Deyang, Mianyang, Guangyuan in Sichuan province and reaches the southwest of Shanxi and Southeast of Gansu. It is the birthplace of the upper Yangtze River Bashu Civilization. The Longmen region not only has strange majestic geological landforms, diverse biological resources, and also has very long history with extremely rich culture. The southern part of the Longmen region is the Qiong and Ya areas which are the birthplace of tea culture in the world (Peng, 2012). From the famous tea production areas in Tang and Five Dynasties and tea species distribution, the tea kinds of the region account more than half of the Bashu region, especially in Yazhou Mengshan which produces the most influential famous tea in the world.

(b) Mianzhou centered Northern Sichuan region famous tea producing district enjoys a very high reputation. From the point of the process of the development of China's ancient civilization, in the Western Zhou Dynasty to Sui and Tang Dynasties, Shaanxi Xi'an was used as the capital city and it is China's early political economic and cultural center. The Northern Sichuan region bordering Shaanxi and Shaanxi Hanzhong was once belonged to the Bashu region. In the Warring States, the King Hui's "Bamboo Annals" states "free Yang people go from Qin to Minshan by water". In the pre-Qin period, Chencangdao and Baoxiadao are the channels for Sichuan and Shaanxi people. Afterwards, Niushidao, Micangdao, and Yangpingda further enhanced the communication between the Sichuan and the Shaanxi provinces, and accelerated the personnel exchanges and logistics as well. Tea drinking culture in Tang Dynasty became very popular and Shu tea thus spreads to Shaanxi. Mianzhou is a regional center of Northern Sichuan famous

tea in Tang and the Five Dynasties. It is formed before the Jin Dynasty. Initially, it is famous for Anzhou's (now Anxian) Xiangshui Tea, and then develops to Zhangming (Jiangyou), Northern Sichuan, and Hanzhou. Mianzhou centered, Northern Bashu region in the Tang and the Five Dynasties has a high level development in tea. The above listed Shenquanxiaotuan, Shoumu, Lvchangming and other famous kinds of tea were produced in the region.

(c) Kuizhou centered Bayu (Eastern Sichuan) famous tea producing area. In the period of the Three Kingdoms, ZHANG Ji said in "Guangya" about the Jinbajian area which is located in Kuizhou in the Tang Dynasty (now the large Three Gorges). The tea producing in the Tang Dynasty is centered by Kuizhou Fengjie, and then gradually spread to its neighboring areas and finally forms the Wushan, Wuxi, and Yunyang famous tea producing area. Afterwards, it expands to Yuzhou (Chongqing) in the West, Fuzhou (Fuling) in the South, and constitutes the South Sichuan (Bayu) famous tea producing area. Fuzhou's Binghua tea, Baima tea, Yuzhou's Langroushan tea and many famous tea producing areas listed in Table 2 are just located in this area. From records of "Guangya 《广雅》", Kuizhou is the earliest tea drinking area in history. Before the Tang Dynasty, the influence of Kuizhou tea is rather large. But after the Tang and Five Dynasties, the position of Kuizhou tea is No.3 in all the three tea producing areas in Bashu. And its tea quality is far less from the Longmen Mountain (Western Sichuan), even lower than the Mianzhou tea.

From the above distribution characteristics of Bashu region's famous tea we can see that the famous tea producing areas in Tang and the Five Dynasties mainly locate in the a mountainous area and hilly land around the Chengdu Plain and the upper reaches of the Yangtze River which clearly formed three famous tea distribution areas: the Longmen Mountain area, the Northern Sichuan area, and the Bayu area. Among the three tea producing areas in Bashu region, Bayu area has the longest history in tea producing, Longmen Mountain area has the largest influence, and the Northern Sichuan area has the most kinds of famous tea. The distribution of Bashu region's famous tea in Tang and Five Dynasties laid a solid foundation for later Bashu region's tea industry.

## 3. THE FORMING REASONS OF THE FAMOUS TEA PRODUCING AREA IN BASHU REGION IN TANG AND THE FIVE DYNASTIES

Bashu region has a long history in tea producing which can be traced back to the Western Zhou Dynasty. The *Chronicles of Huayang* states

in the period of King Wu, some primitive tribes once became the feudal states. Many local products including tea have become

tributes to the Zhou Dynasty. And, those kinds of tribute tea were produced in the garden but not in the wild. (Chang & Liu, 1984)

It is not very hard to see, people in Bashu region in the Western Zhou Dynasty started to plant tea. Afterwards, there are also some records of tea producing in Bashu region. However, before the Tang and the Five Dynasties, the tea producing in Bashu region stayed silent and barely known for people. The reason that tea producing area fast grew in Bashu region in Tang and the five Dynasties can be concluded as the following.

### 3.1 The Reason That Bashu Region Has So Many Kinds of Famous Tea Thanks to its Unique Climate Environment

Biological properties of tea tree decide that it has higher demand for the natural geography, especially climate ecological environment. The most suitable average daily temperature for tea trees to grow is 15 to 30°C, and the most suitable planting areas for tea trees shall have annual mean temperature from 15 to 25°C. Where the 10°C active accumulated temperature is 4,500°C or lower than 4,500°C is basically not suitable for planting tea trees. Tea trees' minimum requirement of the annual rainfall is about 800 to 1,000 mm, the suitable annual rainfall is 1,200 to 1,500 mm. In the exuberant growth period of tea trees, the required average monthly rainfall is 100 mm. Tea trees like acidic soil which PH value is between 4.5 to 6.5; soil layer thickness is more than 60 cm with better soil structure and barrier-free deep layer or obstacle distribution which does not affect the roots to extend; land is soft and has good water retention and waterproof performance; and soil, water, air, and heat relative coordinate. (Zhejiang Agricultural University, 1996) Bashu region is located in the warm temperate zone and subtropical zone with humid, mild climate, plenty rainfall which is 1029.3 mm in average, and much acidic soil which is suitable for tea tree growth. The reason that the above mentioned Longmen Mountain area produces many tea varieties and has the optimal tea variety is closely connected with its superior climate environment. The soil of the Longmen mountain area is mainly old alluvial yellow soil, soil PH value is between 5.5 to 6.5 with the annual rainfall is 1,100 to 1,800 mm,  $\geq 10^\circ\text{C}$  accumulated temperature is up to 4,500. The entire area has misty cloud, short sunshine period, much diffuse light, larger day and night temperature difference which are conducive to the synthesis and accumulation of the nitrogen compounds of tea leaves. Thus, the green tea made by such leaves has good quality (Du & Min, 1989).

### 3.2 Tea Drinking Fashion of the Literati Promotes the Development of the Famous Tea

Before the Tang and the Five Dynasties, despite there are tea drinking records in Bashu region, tea drinking was only limited to parts of the region among groups of people

and the majority of people did not get into the habit of drinking tea. Drinking tea reveals gradually popular in the Tang Dynasty in Bashu region. LU Yu said "the habit of drinking tea in The Tang Dynasty infiltrated into the whole society, became into social customs, in places such as Changan, Yuzhou, Luoyang and Jingzhou, families have the custom of drinking tea". (Lu, 1986) Tea drinking custom is widely popular in the Bashu region which has improved the tea quality and brought opportunities to foster high quality tea. Among the tea drinking group, the tea drinking fashion of the literati accelerates the rapid development of the famous tea. As we all know, literati, drinking tea is not entirely to quench thirst, but with the help of tea to express the feeling of life. During the process of tea drinking, the tea color, aroma, taste and shape of the never-ending pursuit, promoted the constant innovation of tea quality and thus produces numerous kinds of high-quality tea. At the same time, literati recite and sing about the tea they drink in the form of poems and songs which promotes the brand visibility of the famous tea imperceptibly. Yazhou Mengding tea which can become one of the most famous tea outshining others and lasts for hundreds of years has closely connection with many literati's recommendations in previous dynasties. BAI Juyi from the Tang Dynasty's "Xin chang xin ju shu shi sishi yun yin ji yuanlangzhong zhangboshi 《新昌新居书事四十韵因寄元郎中张博士》" (Cao, 1986), SU Shi from the Song Dynasty's "Shi Yuan Jian Cha 《试院煎茶》" (Ancient Literature Research Institute, para. 2, 1999), and LI De from the Yuan Dynasty's "Meng Shan Ding Shang Chun Guang Zao 《蒙山顶上春光早》" (Mao, 2010) all express their love for Mengshan tea. It can be seen that Mengshan tea is the best tea for them with the best quality. "The water in the Yangtze River and the tea from the Mengshan top is the best combination" is a highly generalization of Mengshan tea by the literati in history. The pursuit of Bashu region's tea quality excellence of the literati and the constant chanting of the famous tea of the Bashu region helps improved the reputation of the famous tea in Bashu region.

### 3.3 Tea Production Technology Progress Provides Technical Support for the Famous Tea in Bashu Region

In the Tang Dynasty and the Five Dynasties, the tea making techniques improved a lot and thus produced many kinds of fine made famous tea. The types of already made tea in the Tang and the Five Dynasties are "Cu tea, scattered tea, dust tea, and Cake tea." (Lu, 1986, p.619) Generally speaking, the tea that people drinking in the Tang Dynasty and the Five Dynasties were basically the Cake tea and the scattered tea. Only a few people drink the Dust tea and the Cu tea. Because tea is different, the craft method is different too. According to Lu Yu's "The Book of tea", in the Tang Dynasty, the Cake tea must go through the process of pick, steam, smash, pat, bake,

string, and seal. After all the seven steps, the Cake tea is finally made. In the Tang Dynasty, scattered tea is made by using the methods of stirring fixation, steam fixation, or sun fixation but the stir fixation is the mainly used one. ZHU Yi from the Song Dynasty in the “Yi Jue Liao Notes 《猗觉寮杂记》” said: “the tea making in the Tang Dynasty is different from us now, currently we only steam and bake the tea leaves but in the Tang Dynasty they stir them after picking from the trees.” Stir-frying the tea leaves immediately after picking them from the trees can keep the original flavor of the scattered tea. The types of famous tea in Bashu region in Tang and Five Dynasties are mainly cake tea and scattered tea. MAO Wenxi in the Five Dynasties said in the “Cha Pu 《茶谱》”: “Pengzhou has Pucun, Pengkou, Guankou, and its tea gardens named as Xianya and Shihua etc. The cake tea they made is very small and very fresh.” He also said: “Among Jinyuan, Dongkou, Hengyuan, and Qingcheng in Shuzhou, especially the Queshe tea, Niaozui tea, and the Maili tea in Hengyuan are the best of scattered tea.” (Mao, 2010) Thus, we can see that the famous tea in Bashu region is represented by the Cake tea and the scattered tea. The making methods of the famous tea in Bashu region in the Tang and the Five Dynasties are familiar with the above methods used in making cake tea and scattered tea. Therefore, the high reputation of Bashu region’s famous tea in the Tang and Five Dynasties is closely connected with the tea making techniques in that period.

Honestly, we should also realize that the formation of the famous tea in Bashu region in the Tang and the Five Dynasties is the result of many effects. But for all of the reasons, the superior climate environment, tea processing technology, and the promotion of the literati are the evitable topics for us analyze the famous tea’s formation reasons in the Tang and Five Dynasties.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in Tang and Five Dynasties famous tea in Bashu region has wide distribution in space, the mountains around the famous tea production areas distributed in the Chengdu plain and hilly terrain, and the upper Yangtze river region form three obvious distribution areas; represented by the Mengding tea, a batch of Bashu tea, in the process of literati’s promotion, has heightened their awareness, become a household name in Tang and Five Dynasties; the superior climate environment, tea processing technology, and the promotion of the literati are closely connected with the formation of Bashu famous tea. The distribution of the famous tea in Bashu

region in the Tang and Five Dynasties has built a solid foundation for the development of Bashu’s tea industry in the future.

## REFERENCES

- Ancient Literature Research Institute of Peking University. (1999). *Quan Songshi* (Volume 791, p.9109). China: Peking University Press.
- Cao, Y. (1986). *Quan Tangshi. Si ku quan shu ben* (Volume 458, p.3157). Taipei: The Commercial Press.
- Cao, Y. (1986). *Quan Tangshi. Si ku quan shu ben* (Volume 439, p.2947). Taipei: The Commercial Press.
- Cao, Y. (1986). *Quan Tangshi. Si ku quan shu ben* (Volume 448, p.3037). Taipei: The Commercial Press.
- Cao, Y. (1986). *Quan Tangshi. Si ku quan shu ben* (Volume 442, p.2976). Taipei: The Commercial Press.
- Chang, Q. (1984). *Huayang guozhi* (p.8). In L. Liu (Ed.). Chengdu, China: Bashu Publishing House.
- Du, C. X., & Min, W. R. (1989). *Sichuan tea* (p.86). Chengdu, China: Sichuan Science and Technology Publishing House.
- Li, Z. (1986). *Tanguo shibu. Si ku quan shu ben* (Volume 2, p.60). Taipei: The Commercial Press.
- Li, J. F. (1983). *Yuanhe junxian zhi. Jian nandao-yazhou* (Volume 32, p.805). In C. J. He (Eds.). Beijing: Zhonghua Book Company.
- Li, J. G. (1990). Phase region and formation of the ancient Sichuan tea. *Agricultural Archaeology*, (1).
- Liu, X. (1975). *Jiu Tangshu: Li Yuzhuan* (Volume 173, p.2258). Beijing: Zhonghua Book Company.
- Lu, Y. (1986). *Chajing* (Volume 2): Chapter six, drinking. *Si ku quan shu ben*. Taipei: The Commercial Press.
- Mao, W. X. (2010). Chapu. *Zhongguo gudai chashu jicheng* (p.82). Shanghai, China: Shanghai Culture Publishing House.
- Mao, J. (2010). Chapu. *The collect of tea books of ancient China* (p.82). Shanghai, China: Shanghai Culture Publishing House.
- Mao, W. X. (2010). Chapu. *Zhongguo gudai chashu jicheng* (p.81). Shanghai, China: Shanghai Culture Publishing House.
- Peng, B. B. (2012). A preliminary study on the ancient tea and the tea-horse trade in Longmen mountain area. *Border tea Tibetan horses* (p.51). Beijing, China: Cultural Relics Press.
- Yang, Y. (1988). *Shan fujing* (p.8). Nanjing, China: Phoenix Publishing House.
- Yue, S. (1980). Taiping huanyuji. *Jiannan xidao-liu* (Volume 77, p.500). Beijing: Zhonghua Book Company.
- Zhejiang Agricultural University. (1996). *Tea cultivation* (pp.87-89). Beijing, China: China Agriculture Press.